REMARKS

Claims 41-60, inclusive, has been added notwithstanding Applicants' belief that the claims would have been allowable as originally filed. Accordingly, Applicants assert that no claims have been narrowed within the meaning of *Festo*.

I. Pro Se Applicants Request For Constructive Assistance

If, for any reason the claims of this application are not believed to be in full condition for allowance, pro se applicant respectfully requests the constructive assistance and suggestions of the Examiner in drafting one or more acceptable claims pursuant to MPEP §707.07(j) in order that this application can be placed in allowable condition as soon as possible and without need for further proceedings.

II. New Claims 41-60 Under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) overcome Smith, Lyons, and Ong

Independent Claim 41 (similar to canceled Claim 36) is of different rationale than Independent Claims 46, 51, and 60.

The teachings of ***Smith, Lyons, and Ong rely on the condition of a failing to locate a file on a server.*** Though Claims 46, 51, and 60 do rely upon the failure to locate the file, ***Claim 41 is of different rationale and does not in any way rely on such teachings or steps of failing to locate the file or responding to a failed resource location request or network resource that can not be accessed from a URL.*** As will be shown, Claims 46-60 overcome art due to other reasons such as Lyons or Ong failing to teach keyword extraction from non-query component of URI, for example.

The teachings of Smith, Lyons, and Ong end when a network resource is accessible from a valid URL whereas this is precisely where the teachings of Applicants begin with respect to Claims 41-45. Applicants teach that when a first request is received to access a web page accessible from a valid URI from a user, a second request corresponding to at least a portion of the URI can be additionally be generated so that the requestor can benefit from accessing content from both the first and second request.

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III. Rejection of Claims 21-40 Under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being anticpated by Smith in view of Ong

Claims 21-40 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Smith, et al. U.S. Patent 6,578,078 in view of Ong, U.S. Patent Application 2002/0156800. Applicants respectfully request reconsideration of this rejection for at least the following reasons.

Ong and Smith Fail to teach keyword extraction from Non-Query component of URL

Ong discusses a "time-stamp parameter" that a browser or user can append to a URL. Ong lists numerous examples in page 2 paragraph 15, 17, 19, 24, 28, and 31 of how such time-stamp parameters can be passed to a web server. In all such cases, the parameter is passed as a query component of the URL. However, Applicants specify that keywords are specifically **extracted from only non-query components** such as protocols, hosts, domains, subdomains, ports, and paths. Therefore, Ong does not recite third step of Claim 21 and also similarly to steps in new Independent Claims 46, 51, and 60.

Smith (Col. 12, lines 28-32), which reads "the only portions of the URL of concern are the <path> portion and the ?<searchpart> portion. While both are optional, the latter is generally not used, so it is necessary to only consider the <path> portion for designating the location of the resource", teaches away from Applicants and indicates that there is no suggestion or motivation for Smith to combine teachings with another regarding the ?<searchpart> portion. With <path> as URI non-query component and ?<searchpart> as URI query component, unlike Smith, Applicants solve a different problem by teaching how, when and under what conditions the ?<searchpart> or rather URI query component is of use.

Ong Fails to teach Generating a Search Engine request to search Web Page Content

Instead Ong [Page 1, paragraphs 6 and 7] teaches how URLs can be augmented with a time-stamp query parameter to become a Persistent URL (PURL). "While a URL points directly to the location of an Internet resource, a PURL points to an intermediate resolution service, which translates the PURL into the actual URL. A PURL assigns a persistent name to a resource even if the location of the resource changes." In effect Ong is extracting a time-stamp parameter from a PURL in order to access a resolution service *(not a search engine service)* to convert the PURL into an accessible URL. Therefore no web page content itself is ever being searched per say, but rather an intermediate resolution service determines how to construct the accessible URL from the PURL for the purpose of locating a known archived resource. Applicants are not longer trying to locate a desired resource but rather instead teach dynamically generating new web content from a search engine request relating to a

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search engine request expressed in the form of a URL by extracting keywords from the non-query component.

Ong and Smith teach Similar Methods to solve a Similar Problem

Both Ong and Smith teach methods for attempting to find the originally desired resource when it has moved from its original location. Applicants teach a different method for solving the problem and are not interested in finding a desired resource to begin with but rather Applicants teach a new method of performing search engine requests. As known in the art, search engine requests are typically performed by entering keywords into a search engine service to obtain search results of web pages including such keywords. Applicants teach a new way to perform a search engine request by intentionally entering a URL that does not correspond to any web content so that the URL becomes a new notation for submitting keywords to a search engine. Unlike Applicants, neither Ong nor Smith teach dynamically creating new content in real-time from a search engine request to find web page content including keywords extracted from a non-query component in response to failure to locate a desired resource.

There is a **fundamental difference between performing a resource location request and performing a search engine request** (Applicants Page 4, line 27 - Page 5, line 13). Both Ong and Smith have taught improvements to the art of resource location and name resolution services. In both cases, after it is determined that a network resource corresponding to a URL can not be located from a resource location, both Ong and Smith teach methods of automatically constructing and performing a second resource location request in order to locate the desired network resource in the event that it has been moved or archived. Smith does so by teaching the use of querying a referential preservation engine to locate resources that have moved and similarly Ong teaches improved resource location techniques to find different versions of content that have been archived. Both Ong and Smith rely on performing a query in order to retrieve or construct a new URL (which is different than a query that searches actual web content) to be used for performing a second resource location request.

Applicants are not interested in teaching methods for preserving links or accessing known content that has been archived or moved. Instead Applicants are interested in performing search engine requests that are expressed in URL notation by intention as a means for dynamically generating new content in real-time. Unlike Applicants, neither Ong nor Smith teach any methods of dynamically generating new content but rather both Ong and Smith teach methods for accessing old known static content.

Claims have been amended to define patentably over Smith and other references, alone or in combination. Furthermore, dependent Claims 42-45, inclusive, incorporate all the subject matter of

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Claim 41 and add additional subject matter, which makes them, a fortiori, independently patentable over Smith. Furthermore, dependent Claims 47-50, inclusive, incorporate all the subject matter of Claim 46 and add additional subject matter, which makes them, a fortiori, independently patentable over Smith and dependent Claims 52-59, inclusive, incorporate all the subject matter of Claim 51 and add additional subject matter, which makes them, a fortiori, independently patentable over Smith.

IV. Notice of References Cited, PTO-892

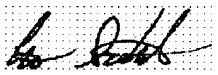
Applicants have carefully reviewed the references cited but not applied. Applicants respectfully submit that none of those references, alone or in any combination, remedy the deficiencies of the applied art, nor teach or suggest the claimed invention alone or in any combination.

V. Conclusion

For all of the above reasons, the present application and pending claims 41-60, as amended, are believed to be in condition for allowance. Applicants respectfully request the Examiner to issue a formal Notice of Allowance directed to claims 41-60, inclusive.

Should the Examiner believe that telephone correspondence would be helpful to expedite favorable prosecution, the Examiner is invited to contact the first named Applicant at the telephone number listed below.

Respectfully submitted,



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